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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/734,195	12/12/2000	Kyoko Kimpara	016891/0829	4253

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FOLEY AND LARDNER
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EXAMINER
SHORTLEDGE, THOMAS E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2654	

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-13_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-13_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2.   Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Murata et al. (5,987,402).

3.   As to claim 1, Murata et al teach:

an apparatus for translating documents (the translation module is a

machine translation system, col. 5, line 5);

a data acquisition unit for acquiring from a server apparatus a document

prepared in a first language (a personal compute from which the user can gain

access to the linked documents, col. 4, lines 34-35).

an information separating unit for separating the document acquired by

said data acquisition into a translation-needing portion and a non-translation-

needing portion(a translation module able to separate the non-textual tags from

the source input, and transferring these tags without modification, col. 5, lines 5-10);

translation unit for translating the translation-needing portion obtained by said information separating unit into a second language (if a translation is necessary the translation module is activate to translate the source document, col. 7, lines 28-33).

an information conversion unit for converting the non-translation-needing portion obtained by said information, where the portion contains the locational information of any other document, into a version of the portion appended with translating instruction information for causing said data acquisition unit to recognize the need to translate the other document (a translation module is capable of recognizing non-textual information, such as tags specifying links to other documents, and transferring such non-textual information col. 5, lines 5-11).

an information synthesizing unit for synthesizing the result of translation by said translation unit and that of conversion by said information conversion unit and supplying the result of the synthesis to a terminal apparatus, (a translation store, able to store translated documents produced by the translation module, col. 5, lines 1-4).

4.   As to claim 2, Murata et al. teach the information conversion unit adds said translating instruction information to the locational information of said other

document, (tags specifying links to other documents, transferring these to the translated document unmodified, col. 5, lines 9-12).

5.   As to claims 3, 6, 9 and 13 Murata et al. do teach when said data acquisition unit has received said translating instruction information, said information separating unit, said translation unit, said information conversion unit and said information synthesizing unit automatically operate by causing said separation processing, said translation processing, said translation processing, said conversion processing to translate that other document (when a translation is required, the translation process starts, without delay, as soon as reception of the source document begins, col. 11, lines 49-51).

6.   As to claim 4, Murata et al. teach:

acquiring a document prepared in a first language from a server apparatus (a browser with access to the document servers, col. 4, lines 34-36).

separating said acquired document into a translation-needing portion, and a non-translation-needing portion, (a translation module able to separate the non-textual tags from the source input, and transferring these tags without modification, col. 5, lines 5-10);

translating said translation-needing portion into a second language (if a translation is necessary the translation module is activate to translate the source document, col. 7, lines 28-33);

converting said non-translation-needing portion, where the portion

contains the locational information of any other document, into a version of the

option appended with translating instruction information for recognizing the need

to translate the other document (a translation module is capable of recognizing

non-textual information, such as tags specifying links to other documents, and

transferring such non-textual information col. 5, lines 5-11);

synthesizing the result of said translation and that of said conversion and

supplying the result of syntheses to terminal apparatus (a translation store, able

to store translated documents produced by the translation module, col. 5, lines 1-

4).

7.   As to claim 5, Murata et al. teach the translating instruction information is

added to the locational information of said other document in said conversion

processing (tags specifying links to other documents, transferring these to the

translated document unmodified, col. 5, lines 9-12).

8.   As to claims 7 and 11, Murata et al. teach:

A storage medium recording thereon a program enabling a computer

reading electrical signals derived thereform to execute (a personal computer

running software that can be a browser, a client program, or a general-purpose

communication program, col. 4, lines 34-38)

processing to acquire a document prepared in a first language from a server apparatus (a browser with access to the document servers, col. 4, lines 34-36).

processing to separate said acquired document into a translation-needing portion and a non-translation-needing portion (a translation module able to separate the non-textual tags from the source input, and transferring these tags without modification, col. 5, lines 5-10);

processing to translate said translation-needing portion into a second language (if a translation is necessary the translation module is activate to translate the source document, col. 7, lines 28-33);

processing to convert said non-translation-needing portion, where the portion contains the locational information of any other document, into a version of the portion appended with translating instruction information for recognizing the need to translate the other document (a translation module is capable of recognizing non-textual information, such as tags specifying links to other documents, and transferring such non-textual information col. 5, lines 5-11);

processing to synthesize the result of said translation and that of said conversion and supplying the result of synthesis to a terminal apparatus (storing translated documents produced by the translation module, col. 5, lines 1-4).

9.   As to claims 8 and 12 Murata et al. do teach of a program in said conversion processing, that causes said translating instruction information to be added to the locational information of said other document (a translation module

that locates tags specifying links to other documents, transferring these to the

translated document unmodified, col. 5, lines 9-12).

10.   As to claim 10, Murata. do teach a plurality of grouped storage media in

which said program is divided and each divided segment is recorded on one or

another of said plurality of storage media (the control module and translation

module comprise suitable software running on different computing systems, col.

4, lines 50-52).

Conclusion

11.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure, Merrill et al. (SIGDOC' 92), Spragins (SIGDOC' 92),

Kumano et al. (6,047,252), Warburton (AICCD), Kugimiya et al. (5,005,127) and

Grefenstette (6,393,951).

Merrill et al. teach a framework for making translations to online material.

Spragins teaches developing a hypertext document intended for an

International audience.

Kumano et al. teach a machine translation system that divides the

incoming text into smaller translatable segments.

Warburton (AICCD) teaches translation of terms and software for

international use.

Kugimiya et al. teach a system that automatically translates a portion of
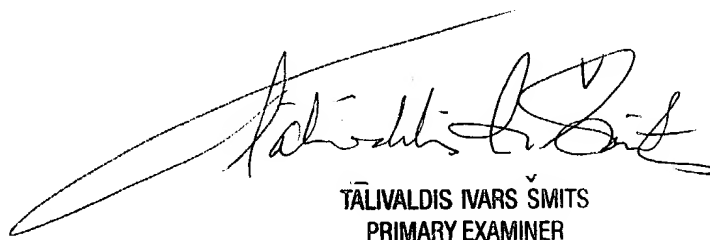
the input.

Grefenstette teaches scanning a text document to create query data.

12.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas E Shortledge whose telephone number is (703)605-1199. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Talivaldis Smits can be reached on (703)306-3011. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TS
7-23-04

TALIVALDIS IVARS SMITS
PRIMARY EXAMINER